EUROPE.

Special Telegrams to the Herald.

Highly Important from Italy and Rome.

Garibaldi Arrested by Order of Victor Emanuel.

The General Imprisoned in a Fortress and the "Army of Action" Captive.

A French Fleet and Troops for Italy and Intense Excitement in Florence, Rome and Paris.

Count Bismarck on German Unity and Its Enemies.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALO. Garlbaldt Arrested by Order of Victor

FLORENCE, Sept. 24, 1867.

General Garibaldi was arrested to-day, near a small town named Azevalvaga, by order of King Victor Emanuel.

Garibaldi was engaged in perfecting his plan of invasion of the Pontifical territory, which embraces the idea of an immediate march on Rome, after which, if successful, the Eternal City was to be proclaimed the the capital of united Italy by the leader of the "party of action." His intentions and design were made known to his adherents, and consequently to the King's government in this city, by the circulation amongst the revolutionists of a very inflammatory address, dated and issued from Arrezo on Sunday last, the

The issue of this revolutionary paper placed King Victor Emanuel in a difficult position. By the recent convention with France, under which the French troops evacuated Rome, he is bound to maintain the Papal territory free from filibusterism coming from Italy, even at the coat of offending his progressive friends among the people.

The King has executed his treaty obligation with fidelity. He replied to Garibaidi's address by a royal proclamation, circulated also on Sunday, in which he denounced the Garibaldian movement, cautioned his subjects against aiding or taking part in it, and declared his resolve to arrest and "rigorously punish" any of his people who disobeyed him, as well as others arrested on the soil of Italy engaged in a crime "against the law of nations."

By virtue of this proclamation Garibaldi has been arrested, and from this act may ensue the settlement of the long vexed Italo-Roman and Papal temporalities questions.

The arrest of the General will produce very iderable excitement, although his prestige has been tarnished somewhat in the eyes of the people by the report of his proceeding at the Geneva Peace Congress.

ITALY AGAINST THE REVOLUTION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Wictor Emanuel's Cabinet Determined Agnisst the Revolutionists-The Arrest of Caribaldi-His War Munitions and Men Saired-The General a Prisoner in a FLORENCE, Sept. 24-P. M.

The Italian Cabinet, under the premiership of Ratazzi, is determined to prevent the invasion of the Papal territory by the Garibaldians or "party of action" men, and also to preserve from violation the articles of the Convention of September 15 with France, and the other treaties guaranteeing, or which may be held to guarantee, the integrity of the Papal domain as at present constituted.

General Garibaldi, in pursuance of his plans against Rome was, on Monday last, at Sinigaglia, a fortified seaport of Central Raly, lying sixteen miles west northwest of Ancena, and situated on the Misa at its mouth in the Adri-

Here the General was summoned by Italian authority, and under and by virtue of the King's proclamation in the name of the law, to retrace his steps. .

Garibaldi at once refused, and upon his re fusal he was immediately arrested by the officors of the Crown and conveyed, after a short delay, to the fortress of Alessandria, a building in which he enjoyed the privilege of a conference with Louis Napoleon during the progress of the Italian war in 1859.

The arms and war munitions intended for the use of the Garibaldian troops were seized

The Italian volunteers who formed the Garibaldian ranks were also made prisoners by the agents of the King of Italy.

Intense excitement prevails in the city.

THE NEWS IN ROME.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Intended Invasion-Activity of the Papal

ROME, Sept. 24, 1867. The Eternal City is greatly excited by the

important political events which are transpiring in Italy.

The Papal troops, including the famous Antibes Legion, which many Romans regard as a French force in reality, and which caused by its presence the recent military mission of General Dumont from Paris to Rome, are very active and on the alert everywhere.

THE NEWS IN PARIS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Popular Excitement Over the Advices from

Ttaly. Paris, Sept. 24-P. M.

The city is excited to a very great degree by the publication of the news of Garibaldi's errest by the Italian troops and the present frustration of the revolutionary advance on

The reports are commented on freely, parties expressing themselves in approval or condemnation just as they incline in feeling towards Garibaldi's idea of progress or the conservatism of Napoleon.

FRENCH TROOPS IN ITALY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Fleet at Toulon for Their Embarkation Toulon, Sept. 24, 1867.

A number of French transports and war vessels are already assembled at this naval station, under orders of the Minister of Marine, ready for the duty of embarking a force of imperial troops and conveying them to Italy, to the aid of the King's government in its action against the revolutionists.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

THE ITALO-ROMAN QUESTION.

March of French Troops for Rome. Paris, Sept. 24-Evening.

Garibaldi's Arrest. London, Sept. 24-9 P. M. The following despatch has been received here: FLORENCE, Sept. 24, 1867. Garibaldi has been arrested by the Italian govern

Concentration of the Papal Troops

FLORENCE, Sept. 23, 1867.
The Roman government is taking precautionary steps to guard against an attack from without or a sudden ris-ing within the city. All the Pontifical troops are being withdrawn from outlying points in the provinces of Civita Vecchia, Viterbo and Villetri and concentrated in and around the city of Rome. and around the city of Rome. Arrests of Italian Garibaldian Sympathizers,

Florence, Sept. 24, 1867.
The government is sending troops to the frontiers of

the Roman territory.

Despatches from Rome state that many arrests have been made there of parties suspected to be in correspondence with Garibaidi and his followers,

GERMAN CONSOLIDATION.

Count Bismarck's Defiance of Foreign Inter-

ference.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, 1867.

In the North German Parliament to-day, during the lebate on the address to the King of Prussia, Count von Bismarck made a patriotic and significant speech. He declared in the most emphatic manner that if the Ger-man nation wished to unite there was no power strong enough to hinder the union, Lo.

pality enough to make the attempt.

South Germany Free for Union With the

North.

Berlin, Sopt. 23, 1867.

The North German Gazette, the reputed organ of Count von Bismarck, says the South German States are now free to Join the Confederation of the North and make Germany one nation.

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Coming Intusion of Newly Incorporated
- Members.
BERLIN, SEPT. 24, 1867.

It will meet again in November, when it will include bave been annexed to Prussia.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Seeking a French Alliance. London, Sept. 24, 1867.
It is reported that the Emperor of Russia has refuse proffer of alliance made by the Sublime Porte, and that he is now seeking to bring about an alliance be-

THE FENIANS.

Fatal Collision With the Military in Ireland. LOYDON, Sept. 24, 1807.

An unfortunate conflict occurred in the streets of Limerick yesterday between the people and the royal troops. The latter fixed bayoness and charged upon the The conduct of the troops is condemned.

Another "Suspicious" Vessel.
Dunta, Sept. 24, 1807.
A report has reached here from the south of Ireland

that a suspicious looking craft, supposed to be a Fenian vessel, has been seen cruising off the coast of Korry.

THE MANCHESTER RIOTS.

Alleged Escape of the Rescued Fenian Officers LONDON, Sept. 24, 1867.

It is rumored that Kelly and Deasy sailed from Liv-

Prosecution of the Rioters.

MANGESTER, Sept. 24, 1867.

Arrests of alleged rioters are still being made here by

A special commission is to be appointed, and will soon assemble in Manchester, to try the cases of the parties

ENGLAND.

The Parliamentary Session.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1867.

It is considered quite probable that Parliament will

SPAIN. Plans of Colonial Reform.

Mapsin, Sepi. 24, 1867.

Salutary reforms are about to be introduced in the ad-

They are now under the consideration of the Cabinet, and the law carrying them into effect will soon be pro-

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

The Shamrock at Southampto The United States gunboat Shamrock, of the European

The Ten Market and Exportations. LONDON, Sopt. 24, 1967.
Late advices from China have been received. The market for ton was guist. The total amount of ten quported this season, up to the 28th of August, was sixty

The Race of the Ten Fleet. The ship Ariel, one of the Chinese tea fleet, arrived to-day. She beat the Taeping, which was the first ship out, having left Shanghae nine days after the departure of the latter.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

The Newmarket October Meeting-Spirited

The races known as the Newmarket 1st October Meet ing commenced to-day at Newmarket.
The Great Eastern Railway handicap, not value of the

stakes, £665, was won by Mistletoe.

The handicap sweepstakes, valued at £80, were won by Iodian Star.

The Grand Duke Michael stake, valued at £800, was won by Friponier; Hermit and Hippia, the Derby and Cake victors, coming in respectively second and third. The £1,000 sweepstakes were wen by St. Ronan.

FRENCH FINANCE.

The President of the Credit Mobilier Re

Panis, Sept. 24, 1867. M. Piereire has resigned his position as President of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MOREY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 24-Evening.—Consols closed at 94 7-15 for money. American socurities closed at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 73 1-16; Ilinois Central Railway shares, 77%; Eric Railway shares, 41%; Atlantic and Great Westarn consolidated bonds, 22%.

The Continental Bourses.—Frankport, Sept. 24—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 76% for the issue of 1862.

Liveripol. Cotton Market.—Liverpool. Sept. 24—

Evening.—United States bonds closed at 76% for the issue of 1862.

Liverpoot. Cotton Market.—Liverpoot. Sept. 24—Evening.—The cotton market closes easier and lower, at the following quotations:—Middling upland, 9 %d; middling Orleans, 9 %d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 beles. Frade R-port—The advices from Mannester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is heavy. Liverpoot. Becapetives Market.—Liverpoot. Sept. 24—Evening.—The market closed firm. Corn 42s. Wheat, 13s. 10t. for California white. Barloy, 5s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 7d. Peas, 44s. 6d.

Liverpoot. Provisions Market.—Liverpoot. Sept. 24—Evening.—Beef 145s. and pork 7la. per bbl. Pork, 42s. 6d. Lard, 5ts. 9d. Cheese, 53s.

Liverpoot. Produces Market.—Liverpoot., Sept. 24—Evening.—Rosin, common, 8s., and medium 12s. 7allow, 44s. Spirits turpentine, 23s. 6d. Petroleum—Spirits Las advanced to 11d.; refined petroleuum, 1s. 6d. Clover seed, 41s.

Londow Markett.—Londow. Sopt. 24—Evening.—

Las advanced to 11d.; reuned petroteuum, 1s. od. Clover seed, 41s.

Londov Markets.—London, Sept. 24—Evening.—
Sugar was steady at 25s. 6d. Crude linseed, 63s. 64.
Whale oil, £40. *perm oil, £115. Linseed cakes, £10 6s. Linseed oil, £39.

The Petroteum Market—Antwerp, Sept. 34—Evening.—Petroteum market is lower. Standard white was last quoted at 53 francs 75 centimes.

Marine Intelligence.

Londonderry Sopiembor 23.—The steamship Moravian, of Alian's line, Capiain Wylie, from New York on the 14th instant, arrived here this afternoon en route to Liverpool.

Southampton, September 23.—The steamship Hansa, Captain Oterendorp, of the North Gorman Lloyd's line, from New York on the 12th instant, arrived here at six o'clock this morning.

Queknarown, Sept. 24.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capitain Roskell, from New York on the 4th inst., arrived here this merning on the way to Liverpool.

Marine Disastrates.

Liverpoot, Sept. 24.—The ship W. B. Dinsmere, Capitain Freeman, from Shields on the 22d of April last, for Bombay, has been destroyed by fire at sea. The crew were all saved.

Liverpoot, Sept. 24.—Advices have been received here that the brig P. McK. Spearing, from New Orleans on the 16th of July last, has arrived at Nauva, Spain, in a disabled condition.

Marine Intelligence.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPTEMBER 14.

The French mail steamship St. Laurent, of the General Transatlantic Company's line, Captain Bocande September, arrived at this port at a very early hour yesa half hours from Brest to Sandy Hock.

The St. Laurent landed a number of passengers and a

valuable cargo. She also brings our special correspondence and files from the Continent of Europe to her day of sailing from Brest, as late as the mails of the Cunard steamship Java, at Boston from Halitax.

The mails of the Java reached this city from B

last night, bringing our English files to the 14th of Sep

the Court of Madrid, received at Biarritz orders from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to proceed without delay to his post, his presence being called for by the late events in Spain. M. Mercier, on the 10th instant, proceeded to the Imperial villa to take leave of the Emperor, and was to quit the next day for the Spanish

apital.
The Paris Temps of September 14 says:— According to the intelligence which we have received from Berlia it is now decided that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly pay a visit to the Prussian court. Count Vondergoitz will convoy to Burritz the formal invitation from King William. The sovereigns of the North German Confederation would be at Berlin simultaneously with the Emperor Napoleon, the latter being accompanied by the Empress Eugenie.

Mustania Pasha, who made a noise some time on the

has long been banished from Constantinople, is recalled, now reported that he is in his good graces and about to

speech of the Grand Duke of Baden has not been re-ceived with much favor by the Prussian government. The conclusions of that address exceed, as we are assured, the views of Prussian policy, in their totality,

with respect to South Germany.

It is said that Count Wimpfon, Austrian Minister at before proceeding to his own capital, received from the Prime Minister of King William the spontaneous and formal assurance that Prussia will bring the greatest spirit of conciliation to the question of retroceding North

The French paper Toulonnais, of the 13th of September,

the opening of the railway over the Brenner, is stated through Switzerland. The exportation of grain, chiefly from Hungary, continues enormous, and the railroad companies cannot furnish one-half the transport required. The exportation of cattle, which used for-merly to be considerable, has suffered much from the prevalence of the rinderpest, which still rages in seven counties and districts of Hungary, in some parts of

Calicia, and even at two places in Lower Austria.

The journal News Seglia, of Perugia, has just been uppressed by the Italian government for the publica-

daribaid is described as follows, by a person who had an opportunity of observing him-closely at Geneva:—

He is dressed as he appears in all his photographs—red shirt, light blue pantaloons, gray feit bat, and his American poncho with black stripes on his shoulders; in his pocket a large silver watch with a steel chain. He appears to be suffering, walts with difficuity, and his right hand, disabled by rheumatism, must not be too vigorously shaken.

The nobility of the government district of Mobilew,

in Poland, in order to avert the expropriation of their property, have presented a collective address to the Czar, in which they repudiate all connection with the revolutionary party. The organs of the Muscovite press declare this document to be insufficient, and demand that the Russification of the Polish provinces shall be

burg reptember 11, ordering the immediate energetic execution, with the co-operation of all the ministers, of the ukase of 1850, commanding the introduction of the Russian language into all the government administra-tions of the Baltic provinces where the regulation had not been hitherto applied.

The Levaut Herald, of the 4th of September, says:—

The Levalt Merald, of the 4th of September, says:—
The law officers of the Porte are at present engaged in Constantinopie in drawing up new rules of legal procedure for the Ottoman tribunals of the capital, and that as soon as this revised code shall have been completed it will be communicated to the representatives of foreign Powers, with a view to the protection of the interests of their respective subjects resident here and to the prevention of any abuses in their regard which may arise from the present system; "masuring the parties interested," in the language, of the Turkish note, "every guarantee for sound justice.

other Fenian movement or outbreak. A Dublin journal

According to the return of the Registrar General of freland, 54,150 persons left Iroland this year up to the 31st of July, being a decrease of 20,045 on the num

mounted to 1,784,839 persons.

By the overland mail in Eugland we have newspe advices from Japan. The Japan Times—the date not given—asserts that a serious political imbregite has just been cleared up at Osaka. "The Tycoon was intercepted on his way to Joddo by the allied force of four Daimios, Sainuma's being among them, and obliged to return to Osaka. Negotiations were entered into which resulted in an agreement to meet at Mikado and settle terms of peace, under ratification of the new Mikado. Those have now been arranged. The Tycoon's government abandons all claims for the punishment of Chesiu, who only gives Kokura back to its former possessors. It will be remembered that he took this town during the determination of the Daimios to share in the advan-tages of foreign trade, and in the apparent unwilling-ness of the Tycoon to yield to their wishes."

THE COUNCIL OF THE "REDS."

THE COUNCIL OF THE "REOS."

Proceedings of the Pence Congress of the Revolutioniats in Geneva—Garibnidi's Speech on the Papacy and Temperni Power—Excitement and a Row.

[From Gaignani's Messenger, Sept. 14.]

Although the Geneva Pence Congress, as we have announced by tolegram, has suddenly come to a close, we lay before our readers a brief account of the proceedings. The following is the address of M. Barni, in opening the deliberations of the Congress. He said:—

We are assembled on the free sold of Switzerland to discuss one of the most important practical questions which can be studied by man—the climmation forever from civil solds of that state of war, armed neare—the last vestige of barbarous ages. We have to investigate the means of arriving in the most direct way at the pacific ideal which has become the object of man's appirations. Mest's ideas have a since the time when the Abbi de Pience of an amputetyonic confederation of the peoples of Europe of the property of the formation of the property of

crament which they deserve,
(This language raised considerable tumult, and it was
put to the vote whether M. Schmidlin should not be
called to order. It was decided that he should be al-lowed to proceed.) M. Schmidlin proceeded:—

Crusades on behalf of liberty were often campaigns of conquest, massacre and oppression. The invasion of Switzer-land by the French republic in 128, the recent invasion of Denmark by the Republic in 128, the recent invasion of Denmark by the Republic in 128, the recent invasion of Hat neither the republican nor the federal form of government was sufficient to banksh war from the world. He pointed to the example of England, where the doctrine of non-interestican had become popular owing to the packie teaching of Cobdeta. teaching of Cobden.

M. Fazy remarked that legal means were not always the best, and that Switzerland did not enjoy perfect tranquility till after her revolutions. He did not participate in the views of the obligations which the last speaker said were imposed on Switzerland by her neutrality. He thought, however, that it would be for the advantage of Congress if it restricted the programme and did not discuss the general principles upon which they were all nerred.

dia not describe the were all agreed.

M. Aibert Ferme, of Paris, rushed to the tribune and demanded the removal of the importal flag, that emblem of despotism, which defaced by its presence the Hall of Liberty. This proposal caused renewed excitement. M. Charles and that the importal flag was still the

Clamageran remarked that the importal flag was still flag of France, and on this ground ought to be respect Having at last decided on the question to be discusse. General Gariballi rose in the midst of vocifer cheering, and said:— I should not have risen to speak, cliizens, if I did not feel somewhat constricted to reply to some of the speeches which have been delivered here. The speakers will pardon me if I dissent from some of their opinions. I may boast of loving Switzerland as Swies. The principles which bear sway in Switzerland as Swies. The principles which bear sway in Switzerland are those which are dear to me, and which I have always usheld. I feel here as if I were in my own country. Far from me the idea of compromising the neutrality of Switzerland; Still I cannot approve of that somewhat growelling and somewhat skiph prudence which will risk nothing in order to comfort the woos of others. We do not wish to over throw monarchies in order to found republics, but we wish to destroy desposition in order to raise upon its ruins liberty and justice. Despotant is a life, and a life and a life of the second of the second

Reply of the Catholies of Geneva to Garl-

habila.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 14.]

The first result of the violent demonstrations of which Garibaldi made himself the hero at Genova has been to call forth energetic protests and exciting general indignation. The Catholics of that place, not willing to remain quiet under the outrage effered to their creed, have, as citizens, addressed a letter to the Council of State, protesting against the actitude assumed by the Peace Congress.

At the same time 'they have caused the following notice to be posted up throughout the city:—The undersigned Catholics protest against the language of Garbald, which is an outrage apon the faith and the conscience of one-half the ismbitants of the canbon of Geneva. There is in these insults to the Church and to the Papacy an odious vaolation of our religious liberty and an incitement to 'givil harred. In the name of peace, of their rights as free citizens of a free republic, in the name of resard due to hospitality and to international isw, they clair a respect for their religious convictions. (The signatures follow.)

A Chemge of Quarters. A telegram from Geneva, dated on the 13th of Sep-tember, says the seat of the Committee of the Peace Congress has been 'ganaferred to Berne. The next mechany will take place at Manheim. Tranquility pravaila here, and the menubers of the Congress are leaving in all directions.

THE SACHLESWIG QUESTION.

The North Schleswig Difficulty in Berkin and

The North Schleswig Difficulty in Ber'.in and Copenhagen.

Firmsurne, Sept. 13, 1867.

The Flenships North German Garette, a yaper favorable to the existing Prussian government, says:—Numerous letters have reached us from towar and villages in the north-armost districts of Schleswig a'king information as to the extent and position of the portions proposed to the ceded to Duomark. The apprehensions of German, residents in the matter, however, are hardly justife 3. The Chancellor of the North German Confederation is far too Gorman and too assactions to permit towas like Haderschoon and Christian which to be handed ever to Denmark.

Further, as the Prussian Chamber of Deputies would exonually have to sauction any ownion of the territory, we are convirted that the hours will know how to uphole the interests of the German inhabitants of North Schleswig, for whose sake Prussian blood has been sized.

Schleswig-Holstein Polities.

The only person favorable to Demark among the chieving Hoistein notables summond to Berin is Horirirayen, recently elected a member of the North German

ther postponement of the popular vote in the North

Count Bandlesin, member of the former Schleswig Estate, has published a declaration insisting on the necessity of Schleswig and Holsein maintaining their right of voting on the question of their future position. The Kiel Gasetic says several of the Schlaswig-Holstein notables called to Berlin do not possess the conditions of the country. The Governor has made a one-sided selection.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

British Opinion of Radical Chances of a New

Victory—Management of the Negre Vote—The "Scattling" of General Grant and Other Prominent files.

[From the London Times, Sept. 14.]

Politicians in the United States seldom repreach themselves for mistakes of the past, for they have no leisure to sit down and review a campaign that is ended. What they concer themselves about is the contest which is always just commencing. With State elections of various finds every year, and elections for members of the federal legislature once in two years, and the struggle for the greatest prize of all, the Presidency, once in four years, the agents of political parties are kept actively employed. But a few months age the country was kept in excitement by the elections for members of Congress, which are not yet quite completed, several loyal States having been unrepresented in the Legislature when it has adjourned. Now each side is gathering up its strength for the local elections of the coming autums. The offices to be fought over are of considerable value, not so much for the direct emoluments they bring as for the opportunities they commonly afford to the holders of advancing their own. The chief posts in local government are not devoid of those gifts which are the sinews of war in a close struggle. To be strong in the federai Legislature at its necessary to look narrowip after each township, city and ward, and the republicans have for years past revealed a just appreciation of this elementary principle of party tactics. Their present organization has probably never been equalled in the history of the country, and each new success strengthons them in proportion as it weatons the democrata. They have zoalous and devoted representatives in every part of the Union, and, with the main body of citizens in sympathy with their cause, they have little to fear from their autagonists.

The statement, therefore, that the republicans are cer-

with their cause, they have little to fear from their autagonists.

The statement, therefore, that the republicans are certain to carry the approaching elections will cause no surprise. The Proadent, while intending to produce the opposite result, has an de their triumps secure. Until his term of office has expired there can be no real trial of strougth between the two great parties, because the country would run the risk of placing the supreme power in Mr. Johnson's hands by dosering the republicans. The President is doubtless sincere in the professions he has often made, that he neither expects nor deares re-olection. He is still shrowd enough as a taclician to perceive that he has estranged himself too far from public opinion, and differed too vitaily from the leaders of parties to be able to restore himself to the place he held in the national estimation when Mr. Lincoln died. He must rest content with the hope that when the false medium through which all great questions are viewed in times of agitation is swept away history will take a just and fair account of his deeds. Everything he has done of interimproves the prospects of the republican party. By the removal of three Generals placed in command over Southern Sinces he has boildly defied Northern opinion, while the officers have found themselves recalled by the President only to be received with acclamations by the propie. They have suffered no worse consequences than to be relieved of troublesome duties and to enjoy a larger share of popularity than beiore. It is evident that General Grant runs a greater risk every day-of losing the aupport of the republicans by his ideas of right and wrong and his own conceptions of his duty. He at first denied the right of the President to make those great changes in the South without the consent of Congress; but Mr. Johnson sent for him and succeeded in convincing him that he had acted "according to the constitution" and for the best. A mere politician would have been far above the effect of this argument, and the r

ciectors, as our correspondent comprehensively describes it, "resoives itself into buying and selling, and
the longest purse wiss. Professional politicisms know
this so well that they make it a business to fleece candidates, and a man generally spends all he is worth before
he secures a nomination." This only applies to the
proceedings of the convention which selects the candidates to send to the people. An independent candidate
would have no chance of success against the organization of a party, and he could not even enter as a
competitor unless he were duly stamped and certificated. This is the least prepossessing aspect in
which American affairs can be regarded, and ins he
midst of a great crisis foreign critics may justly dismiss
it from consideration. It is of little consequence to us
by what means the American elect their representatives,
but the wheals world is interested in the final result of all
their elections and political struggies. A great contest for
President next year, will decide questions of higher President next year, will decide questions of higher moment than the choice of an agent to distribute the patronage still appertaining to the Executive between the party which placed him in power. The vote of the white inhabitants of the South seems likely to be excluded, while the negroes will for the first time have an opportunity of entering into the councils of the nation and electing its Chief Magistrate. At present the manavers of each party are exercising their incentity in the and election its Chief Magistrate. At present the managers of each party are exercising their ingenuity in the process of elimination. Probable condidates are being "excitled," and "caucisea" and conventions are adopting a plan similar to that proscribed by the constitution for the choice of President by the Legislature in the event of a failure of election by a popular vote. General Grant was the first and the most difficult man to dispose of, and his bitterest assailants are probably very deubrius till how far they have succeeded. Other and at present unknown aspirants to the office will doubtless appear on the scene before the autumn has closed, and the foreight of leading politicians may be trusted to eventually produce the man who will give another long lease of power to the party which now governs the country.

A New Form of Government Anticipated.

A New Ferm of Government Anticipated.

[From the London Post, Sept. 12.]

* The Sennie and the House of Representativos have been completely accoraful in their trial of strength with the President, and those who compose them are naturally too shrewd to quarrel mersly for the sake of quarrelling. The impeachment of Mr. Johnson has been abandoned, and so long as Congress flods that it possesses the power of legislating just as it chooses it will care little about the private sentiments of the chief of the State. The changes, however, which it has been the means of effecting, not only in the Union itself, but is that constitution which, until the breaking out of the civil war, was regarded as incomparable, must be per ductive of results the magnitude of which it is impossificen remotely to appreciate. The American Union we which the world has hitherto been familiar has passed, and it is in the power of no one to aftern what te the nature of the political system by which it is about to be placed.

A RESIDENCE TO BE PROVIDED FOR JEFF DAVIS IN TOP ONTO.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A fire broke out this afternoon on the core ier of Clark and Jackson streets, burning about fifteer buildings. The losses are confined to the buildings and to retail dealers, aggregating \$30,000, which is past ally covered by insurance.

A GOLD MILL BURNED IN COLUP ADD. A gold mill at Black Hawk was by road y esterday SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDE D

Loxpox, Ontario, Sept. 24, 1867.

A man named Thomas Francis attempt ad to kill his wife this morning, but being folied he a Asswards shot himself through the head and died instan jy. Domestic difficulties are said to have been the cause of the aftair. SHIPPING NE, WS.

FORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897 Ship Ladoga, Whiley, Cronstadt, 43 days, with moles, to

Ship Isaac Webb, Stowell, from Liverpool Aug 22, Ship Kuma, Rich, from Cardiff, Aug 17, Ship A Thayer (Br). Wind at sunset S. Marine Disasters

York, with a general cargo, in proceeding down in ton grounded a little above the centre Ranga Pullah Flat Buey July 30, but floated about air hours afterwards.

Spoken-Ship Commodore Morris, Howland, of NB, with 250 bits ap and 130 do wh oil, bound to Fayai, Aug 33, lat 45

The Lawrence Brown, from New York, has arrived with

28 S. ion 46 is. Ship Atlantic (American), hound west, Sept 5, no lat. &c. Bark Freihandel (Brem), Hageshritner, Is days from New York for Bremen, with loss of yards, topgaliantmasts and part of sails (required no assistance), hept 2, lat 47 56, lon 36. Brig Tubal Cain. Loring, from Philadelphia for Marcelles, Aug 16, lat 36 35, lon 11 40.

York.
Sailed 11th. Rolus, Seabrook, Boston.
Sailed from Flushing 12th, Ironsides, Tapley, Oardiff.
AMSTERDAY, Sept 14—Arrived, Nordool, Wallin, NYork.
ANSER, July 22—Passed by, bark Bondfactor, Berry, from
NYork for Hong Kong.
BRENSHMANN, Sept 8—Arrived, Keturah, Pinkham, New
York; 11th, New York (2), Dreyer, do.
Bondraux, Sept 10—Arrived, Giunducona. Tailhade, New
Orleans; 11th, Cadichonne, Demeurant, and Marie, Jordain, Sailed from Royan 9th, Canadienne, Equim, San Fran cisco.

Barczlowa. Sept 8—Arrived, Edewigis, Casais, NOrleane;
th. Sabino, Mitchell, Callac.

BARGOS, July 38—In port barks Braganza (Br.). Shelaton, for San Franci-co: Young Greek, Thompson, and Gatypes, Ring, for Hong Kong.

Cowns, Sept 23—Arrived, Hansa (a), Von Oterendorp, New
York.

Salied Hith, Baltic (a), Rogers, NYork.

ork.
Sailed Hith, Baltie (a), Rogers, NYork.
Sailed Hith, Baltie (a), Rogers, NYork.
Conx, Sept II—Arrived, Vistorin, Loohstoer, NYork.
Conx, Sept II—Arrived, Vistorin, Loohstoer, NYork.
Conx, Sept II—Arrived, Vistorin, Loohstoer, NYork.
Conx, Sept II—Arrived, Mary Baker, Scott, Boston.
Conx, Aug B.—Sailed, Milen Stuari, Lyons, Calcutta.
Caccurra, Aug B.—In port ships Edward Hyman, Brooke,
Taboton, Nicobar (Br.), Bellamy, and Coringa, Bogars,
of Other Charge, Br.), Bellamy, and Coringa, Bogars,
of Other Charge, West, For do: Rangoon (Br.), Ewans,
or NYork; Weat (Br.), Wylas, For do: Rangoon (Br.), Theas,
Bir John Mandeville (Br.), Greig, Ravansoraig (Br.),
and Charge Sydney (Br.), Brown, For do (the Islanditon, And Chy of Sydney (Br.), Brown, For do (the Islanditon), Naw Zandon Saugor Sth., ships Akbar, Crocker, for sitten (Naw Zandon), Naw Zandon (Naw Zandon) to sea from Saugor 5th, ships Akbar, Crocker, for New Zealand, Whitfield, for do; 7th, Hampdon, Yaxand sid for Philadelphia).

ELSINORE. Sept 5—Passed by, Flors, from NYork for
tockholm; Pth. Madawuska, Fowle, Boston for Gronstadt.
Falmouru, Sept 13—Arrived, Fulton (s), Townsend, New COUTUME ISLAND, Sept 15-Arrived, brig J W Spencer, Chitney, Boston, Sept 13.—Arrived, Carmine, Caplero, NYork, Glascow, Nept 15.—Arrived, Mist, Lincoln, Valparaiso, Saited Lith, Britannia, (4), NYork, Carva, Sept 7.—Saited, Alexandre, Almfeldt, NYork; 10th, ity Coburn, Witson, do. 14. Numer of the New York, Palmerston, Kolin, Philadelin, Markey, 1981. delipita.

HAVIR. Sept II—Arrived, Almena, Harman, Philadeliphia.
Sailed 11th, Transit, Waller, Cardiff and the United States;
12th, Wapella, Orr. Noricasus, Montana (12th, W. Burroughs, Houston, Cardiff and the Salied 2M, bark Pale Alto, Wiley, Boston; brig Antilles, hostrup, do; 2M, barks Carlen, New Orleans; 2Mh, Prima Jonna (Br., Boomer, do. Livznroot, Sept 11.—Arrived, Udsire, Lundy, Philadel-Sailed 23d, bark Palo Alto, Whey, Boston, for Antilea Theatring, do; 23th, barks Carlen, New Orleans; 24th, Prima-Donna (Br), Boomer, do.
Livenroot, Sopt II—Arrived, Udsire, Lundy, Philadelphia; Milly, Kunth, NYork; 12th, Bazaar, Jellerson, Mobile; 12th, Rocka (9), Judkins, NYork; Erin (8), Hall, do; Wasconsin, Arous, 8t John, NS; 14th, Pawnee, Anker, NYork, Sailed 11th, Hope, Samuel, Gaivasion; Consul, Barrlay, Savannah; 12th, St. John, Williamson, NYork; 12th, Mosmark (8), Thompson, NYork; Calimet, Cook, Calcutt, 12th, Boamark (9), Thompson, NYork; Calimet, Cook, Calcutt, 2dutta; 12th, Gettyaburg, Edge, do; 12th Brothers, Wocks, and Kingflasher, Luce, Boaton; Export, Munday, Camdon, Me. Ent out 1th, Emerald Isle Kees; Newcaste, Armstrong; City of Antwerp (8), Mirchouse, and Harvest Quean, Huichison, NYork; 12th, Charleston; Chy of New York (8), Tibbitta, NYork.
Lonnon, Sept II—Arrived, Topeka, Blanchard, Richmsond, Na; 12th, Daniel Webster, Spencer, and Lizzie Morrow, Frazer, NYork (Inter sut out for Halfary).
Geared 11th, Lawy Bird, Manuel, for San Francisco.
Ent out 12th, Lawy Bird, Manuel, for San Francisco.
Lonnon, Rent II—Arrived, Moravian (9), Wylie, Quone, Macanty, Schult, Arrived, Moravian (9), Wylie, Quone, Macanty, Schult, Arrived, Moravian (9), Wylie, Macanty, Schult, Arrived, Moravian (9), Wylie, Quone, Macanty, Schult, Arrived, Moravian (9), Wylie, Macanty, Schult, Arrived, Moravian (9), Wylie, Quone, Macanty, Schult, Arrived, Moravian (9), Wylie, Macanty, Schult, Macanty, Macant

d 10th, Vesta Veazie, Veazie, Newcastle, NSW; 17th, Carleton, Tapiey, do; 18th, Nellie Chapin, Wass, de della Carleton, Tapiey, do: 18th, Acide Congan, ad Hong Kong.

MANILA, July 18—Arrived, Ethan Allea, Snow, Sau Frances via Hong Kong.

MAURITUS. July 21—Arrived, Fung Shuoy (a), Watson, York (and left 26th for Singapore); 7th, Golden Hind, Yaris, Calcutta (and sig 29th for Bo Acol.

Saided August 4, Emily Auguspa, Waiters, Calcutta, havng repaired.
Mannas, Aug 8—Arrived, Be'lle Creole, Hnowles, Ademand ald 9th for Calcutta). nd sld 9th for Calcutta).

Mozamque, July 18—In s ort ship Coremandel, Dow, on London, are lith, to said 26th for the North.

Mataneas, Sept 21—Arrives bark Elba, Paicraon, NYork.

Navasa, Sept 21—alsied, Maria, Killam, NYork.

Navasa, Sept 11—spect brig Waredale, Pratt, for Richold; schr Geo S Thorne. f or Raitmore.

PLENOUTH, Sept 13—Saiss 1, Abbot Lawrence, Davis (from Privatorn, Sept 13 Sair 1, Abbot Lawrence, ardiff. Hong Kong, Pourswortz, Sept 12 Pp seed by, E H Taylor, Anderson, rom London for NYork.

Rica, Sept 10—Arrive d. Lord Hartington, NYork.
SHIELDS, Sept 11—Ar cived, Guiding Star, Hopkins, Havre to lead for NYork.

Swinwaune, Sept 8 — Arrived, Diana, Magnussen. NYork.

Sravitz, Sept 9—Arrived, Diana, Magnussen. NYork.

Status, Sept 9—Arrived, Homer, Rodgers, NYork.

Status, NB. Sept 9—Arrived, Homer, Rodgers, NYork.

Status, NB. Sept 9—Arrived, Archus, Coss. NYork.

Viol. Aug. 31—A 9—Arrived, Archus, Coss. NYork.

Voxonus, July 97—In port steamship Costa Rica. Furber, from Hong. 8 ong.

i Kureka from NYork for Baltimore; to m Navassa for Richmand; U S ship Sabi SAVANN AH, Sept 24-Arrived, steamer C W Lord, New

teamer Leo, NYork.

-Brig Resoluto, Baltimore.

- Other Shipping Neut See Kighth Pags. niversal Exposition. Paris. 1867.8
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